OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU SES Volume XXXII No. 15

BROADWAY PARATER Froadway near Broome NEW YORK THEATRE, BUTATWAY, opposite New York THEATRE FRANCISIS, Fourteeath street, near Sixth

MARRIAGE THALIA THEATER, No. 514 Broadway .-DODY/ORTH'SHALL SEBROADWAY. PROFESSOR HARTE WILL SERFORM HIS MERALES. THE HEAD IN THE AIR-

AN FRANCISCO MINTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite an Metropolitan Hotel-in frame Evaluation Extratax-tensists, Sixusian, Dancid and Burilesques. Blace Cook and African Ballet Trouve.

PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Pwenty-fourth street.—Budworth's Misstreets.—Ethiopian Misstreets. Ballads. Burlesques. &c.—Un Ballo Maschera.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Sotel.—In THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICTIES, BURLESQUES, &C., JUN. CADE.—CINDER-LEON—BADAGASCAN BALLET TROOPS.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWSEY. -- CONTO SOCALISM-NEGRO MINSTERLAY, BALLEY DIFFERINSKERRY, &C.-SALLOES ASSORE, OR YANKEE TAES ON A FEOLIC. CHARLEY VHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, at Mechanics' Hal, 472 Broadway-in a Variety of Light and Laughania Enthertainments, Corre de Ballet, &c. The Fenian's Care, or the Host of Killarney.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopias Mis-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Brondway.— HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROPERTUR WASHINGTON TWISS-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCHENCE AND ARY LISTORES PALT, Open from 8 A.M. URI DP. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 15, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

We have news reports by the cable to January 14. The difficulty between Italy and Turkey regarding the Steamer fired into by the Ottoman forces has been amicahiv adjusted.

Rumors were affoat in Paris to the effect that a plot to assassinate Napoleon had been detected. A revolutionary junta in Madrid had issued an address

to the people. The government of Switzerland is considering the propriety of prohibiting Swiss subjects from joining the

The Thomas Humphrey, from Liverpool for New York, was lost at sea near Holyhead, Wales, a few days

The new steamship Manhattan, at this port yesterday, brought our special correspondence and flies, dated to

Our special correspondents in Athens and St. Peters burg furnish very important details of the progress of the Eastern question towards a general war complica-tion, with advices relative to the attitude which Russia is likely to assume towards the insurgent Christians, Turkey and the neighboring great Powers, especially t France and England.

From Stockholm we are specially informed of the growing importance of the Scandinavian question, a subject which may engage the serious attention of Europe at an early day.

The New Year's addresses of Napoleon and Victor Emanuel are published. inited States five-twenties closed in London at 72%.

in Paris at 72%, and in Frankfort at 76% yesterday. Consols closed in London at 90 for money yesterday.

The Liverpool cetton market was steady and dull hiddling upland was unchanged.

CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents was called up, but pending its consideration the morning hour expired and the bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up as unfinished business. The question was upon the motion to with-hold the payment of salaries or fees to any appointee during the recess of Congress until he is approved by the Senate. It was debated in brief and finally with drawn. An amendment allowing no appointments to be made to fill vacancies occasioned by expiration of term during the recess, was agreed to. The merits of the Sil were then the subject of debate, and pending its con

sideration the Senate adjourned. In the House, under the call, Mr. Shellabarger's bill declaring forfeiture of privileges for acts of rebellion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee; Mr. Washburne's bill to re-establish civil governments in the States lately in robellion, to the Committee on Recon struction, and Mr. Nibiack's bill to repeal the tax on unmanufactured cotton to the Committee on Ways and Means. A host of other bills, mainly of a private character, came up under this call, and at the conclusion Mr Loan's impeachment resolution was presented Mr. Loan proceeded to address the House and suggested, in course of his remarks, that the President was privy to the assessination of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Hale immed ately rose to a point of order, but the Chair, in a some claborate ruling, declared the point not taken, and Mr. Loan finished his speech. Mr. Hale insisted that it was due to the House that Mr. Loan should specify some proof of the assertions he had made. Mr. Loan declined to do so and the morning hour expired. Mr. Wilson asked leave to offer a resolution to the effect that the public interest would not, in the opinion of the House, justify a per month; but it being necessary to suspend the rules. the House refused. Mr. Hooper moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution to the effect that it is not expedient in the opinion of the house to increase of \$100,000,000; but the rules were not suspended. A joint resolution suspending the payment of loval owners slored volunteers was passed by 107 year to 3 mays. A resolution that the government should give affect to the moral sentiment of the nation relative to the importation of coolies, for the purpose of preven ing any juriber introduction of them into this bemi-aphere or the adjacent islands was adopted unanimously. The Nebraska Admission bill was taken up, the previous question seconded, and, pending further consideration.

the House adjourned. THE CITY.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday an ordinance was adopted providing for the support of the county government pending the passage of the A resolution was also adopted instructing the cierks of the county courts to report the names of the attaches of each court and the duties discharged by

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and adopted resolution calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation to ascertain what right if any the city of New York has to that parcel of land bounded by Liberty and Warren Broadway and the Hudson river, known as the King's Farm. After disposing of some minor matters

the Board adjourned until Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday by special

call. Mr. Long (who it will be remembered throw the inkstand at the President on Thursday lasts, was permitted to make an apology for his conduct. He expressed his serrow to the Board for what he had done, but said he had no apology to make to the President. On motion the apology was accepted and, after some of the mem hers had sulogized the democratic party, the Board ad-

o rned till pext Monday.
The Commissioners of Pilots have forbidden the par tion of any pilots of this harbor in the proposed oss the Atlantic between pilot boats, and there-march between the J. D. Jones and Hope No. 1

too has been broken off. , Deputy Kelly, General Halpin, andother prom avers of the brotherhood sailed for Europe

of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners there are twenty-one hundred houses of illarades in this city, and twenty-five thousand biain subsistence by plying an infamous Forty-two Danor dealers were before the courts in | Crate.

this city yesterday, charged with a violation of the Excise law in closing too late on Saturday night or open ing too early on Monday morning. Superintendent Kennedy has decided that the extension of time to the 18th instant before the full and strict interpretation of he law does not include Brooklyn.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, a verdict of \$5,000 damages was cendered against the Third Avenue Railroad Company in favor of Mrs. Mary Isaacs, for the breaking of her leg, in November, 1865, through the negligence of a conductor of one of the company's cars. In the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Jones, the case of Augus Rose against The Mayor and Common-

ality of the City of New York was commenced for the collection of damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff from fire during the riots of July, 1863. The case is still on.

It was decided in the Court of Common pleas by Judge Cardozo yesterday, in the case of John Freiler vs. the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, et al, which is a suit brought to collect damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff during a collision with a Ninth Avenue car. that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover because h

was riding on the top of the car. The steamship Columbia, Captain Barton, will sail on Saturday next, 19th inst., for Havana, in the regular mail line of the West India Mail Steamship Company. The Columbia takes the place of the Hayans, which has

been advertised for that day.

The stock market was nearly steady yesterday. Gold

closed at 135 with a strong upward tendency. Consequent upon limited receipts and an active de mand, the market for beef cattle opened firmer, an advance of 14c. a 14c. per lb. being established, but closed quite dull with the improvement almost especially upon common cattle, which constituted the bulk of the offerings. Good grades commanded 16c. a 164c., extra, 17c. a 17 %c., and common 12c. a 135c., while medium was disposed of at 14c a 15c. Milch cows sold at higher figures, sales being made as high as quality. Veal calves were steady and firm, with a fair demand, at 10c. a 14c.—the latter price for prime. Sheep and lambs have not essentially changed, being mode rately active and steady, with few sales extra sheep at So, a 9c., good do, at 7c. a 7 Mc., and common at 4 Mc.
The hog market ruled firm, netwithstanding the large offerings, comprising upwards of 3,500 head, though trade was slow at the following curren orices, viz. :- 7%c. a 7%c. for heavy prime corn fed, 7c. a 714c, for fair to good, and 614c, a 7c, for comme and rough. The total receipts were 4,366 beeves, 64 milch cows, 269 year calves, 18,684 sheep and lambs, and 20,482 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our news from Mexico is by way of New Orleans, and is dated at Mexico city on the 28th of December and Vera Cruz on the 8th instant. Conflicting accounts were prevailing regarding the Emperor, one saying that he had abdicated and another that he would do so in tweety days. Mejia is reported to have abandoned the imperial cause. The last of the French troops was expected daily at the capital preparatory to a general embarkation and the retiring enemy. Bazaine himself was to leave on the 28th ult. The idea of holding a national Congress is not agreeable to the liberals, and has been given Maximilian's confessor was virtually governing the empire, the Emperor himself living quietly and secluded in Mexico city. An Austrian frigate was awaiting him at Vera Cruz.

Court yesterday relative to the Missouri test oath, and the right of lawyers who had taken part in the robellion to practice in the federal courts. Associate Justice Field delivered (the opinions, one dicharing the Missour test eath unconstitutional on the grounds of being punishment without trial, and in its character en por fac's and as a bill of attainder, and the other rescinding the statute relative to practice in the federal courts as an ex port facto law in its nature. Chief Justice Chare and his Associates, Miller, Swayne and Davis, read a discenting opinion.

Advices from Brazil state that the new commander the Brazilian fleet on the Parana river had departed for the seat of war to supersede Tamandare. The Paraguay and Parana rivers had risen so with the rains that the allied camp was partly under water. The Paraguayans were still busy fortifying. The new British Admirsi

had arrived in the Plate river.

From the London Times of December 31 we extract ong and interesting account of the banquet given on the 29th uit,, by the inhabitants of Cowes, to the mem bers of the New York Yacht Club who participated the great ocean yacht race. Speeches were made and toasts drupk by the most prominent of the guests harmony and good feeling between the United States and Great Britain.

In the Toronto Court yesterday Thomas Maxwell and James Burk, Fenlans, were found guilty of levying pleaded guilty to a similar indictment and said in ex-planation that he did not expect an impartial frial efore a Canadian jury, and thought it was useless iwaste time in a trial which would end in that verdict anyhow. Sentence in all the cases was deferred. Genwould be sanctioned if the people endersed, and he was forwarded asking the disbandment of the Society of S

Patrick, on the grounds of its Fenian tendencies.

We publish this morning a map of the Island of Crete, and also a detailed account of the causes which broug about the present war in that country between the

Our Fort Laramie despatches contain a list of the members of the Second cavalry recently killed by Indians at Fort Phil Kearney. The list of the infantry who suffered the same fale has not yet been received.

General Rosser and Henry A. Wise addressed the citi zens of Richmond last evening on the sobject of Relief for the Widows of Confederate Soldiers. Both individuals expressed the opinion that the rebellion had still a fair prospect of success, and Wise said that he would never give up, and that the South was sublimely unconquered, He particularly desired to be buried in a gray overcoat when his time should come. A terrific earthquake was felt at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

on the 8th inst. Ashes and sulphurous vapors filled the air, and Klamath Lake fell six feet.

Advices from the Hawshan Islands are dated Decer 22. The influenza had entirely disappeared. Three Hawaiians had been brutally murdered at Pitt's Island, King of the island

A botler exploded in Philadelphia yesterday, and man named Oford was killed and three others injured The Alabama river steamer Sunny South was burne elow Selma on Friday night. One thousand and forty five bales of cotton were destroyed, and one life is au posed to have been lost.

A negro man in Wilmington, N. C., has been permitted to administer on the estate of another one-probably the first case of the kind on record in the

South.

The destitution among the poor in North Carolina is said to be very great.

General Crook, commanding the District of the Boise, had a fight with Indians recently, in which he Filled thirty and captured one of their chiefs.

THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR. The State Legislature will proceed to-day to elect a Senator to represent New York in the United States Senate for six years from the 4th day of next March. The choice of the majority has already been ponounced, and it is known that Roscoe Conviling, of Oneida, will be the successor of Ira Harris. This result is an indication of the determination of New York to stand firmly upon the platform of the constitutional amendment. The old Senator, who retires on the 4th of March, went astray from the Constitutional amendment after the false lights of radicalism, and fell from grace. The new Senator, who will be elected to-day, is a young and earnest man, who has planted bimself upon the popular platform and taken rank among

the boldest and most gallant of its supporters, Tan Revolution in Chere. There seems every probability that the determined struggle of the Cretan Christians sgainst Turkish domination will yet light up a terrible war in the East. We therefore give to-day a full history of the origin and progress of the determined

Highly Important and Decisive Movement for Southern Restoration.

We are happy to state that at last there is a movement afoot which cannot fail, but which promises a speedy, comprehensive and decisive settlement of all the difficulties of Southern re construction and restoration. It is a movement which, in embracing the settlement of the next Presidential election in advance, removes many of the obstructions to the pending constitutional amendment, and which, in relieving the outside States of the test of disfranchising their own people concerned in the rebellion, makes their reclamation easy to themselves while satisfactory to all concerned.

Looking upon the surface of things at Wash ington, the various political elements, sections factions, cliques and coteries thrown together there seem to be mixed up in hopeless confusion. There is the republican financial faction, directing its efforts mainly to a precipitate return to specie payments, whereby the national banks and all their appendages in the interest of Chief Justice Chase (the founder of the greenback system) for the Presidency, expect to realize, no doubt, clear profits at the expense of the people at large of at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Then there is the human rights radical faction, pure and simple, who will have nothing less as a Southern settle ment than universal negro suffrage as estab lished in the District of Columbia. Then there is the copperhead faction, waiting and hoping and working for a violent collision between Congress and the President, under the delusion that it may bring about another civil war; and then there are the old State rights fire-enters of the South still vainly looking to the administration for a rescue from the grip of the Northern radicals and the constitutional amendment. It is apparent that if there cannot soon be found a way of deliverance from all these conflicting forces the ruling majority of the republicans in Congress will cut the gordian knot in the President's impeachment. As the business classes of the country, however, East and West, dread the depressing effects of this expedient, it will probably be withheld to the last extremity and it may be indefinitely postponed in view of the more graceful and acceptable move

ment which we shall presently explain. A cause and a name-a cause which swallows up all other political causes, and a name which stands high among the people, one essential to the success of any great measure or system of measures involving a reconstruction of our political affairs. Such a cause and such a name are now needed to fuse the clashing factions of the dominant party of the North and to settle the public mind of the South in favor of a definite and uniform policy of reconstruction and restoration. For these purposes we understand a movement, which will cover the ground, has been set on foot through a consultation at Washington of a number of the leading men of the republican party from the principal Northern States -- a movement which we say cannot fail and cannot be seriously re sisted. This movement embraces, first, the ratification of the pending constitutional amend ment by the republican States as fast as practicable, and next, when three-fourths of the States represented in the general government shall have adopted it, an act of Congress declaring said amendment part and parcel of the supreme law of the land, blnding alike upon the inside States, the outside States and all the Territories of the United States.

This is the measure: and next come the caus and the name which are to carry it through The cause agreed upon is the Presidential succession, which covers everything; and the name to be proclaimed as the candidate of the republican party on the platform of the amendment, is the name which, of all living men stands highest among the American peoplethe favorite name of General Grant. This the programme, and the simple statement of it will carry with it the general conviction of its success. It will remove at once all the stumbling blocks to a settlement with the South, in the shape of conflicting cliques and schemes for the Presidency; it will consolidate the North upon the amendment and upon General Grant as its champion, and it will bring the Southern States to a graceful submission to a reorganization which will have become part of the constitution, without forcing them to sign it. Furthermore, if they choose to avail themselves of its advantages in regard to negro suffrage and representation, they may speedily regain their balance of power in Congress, and, with a new departure by a new opposition party in the North, they may regain in 1872 even the White House with both houses of Congress.

The name of General Grant will settle the contest of 1868 in advance. He entered into the late war a modest cantain under General Fremont; he came out of it at the head of over a million of Union soldiers, growned with a series of victories, which, in strategy and tactics, eclipse the most brilliant campaigns of the great Napoleon. But the modesty of the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States is still the same as that of the Western captain of volunteers. He naturally shrinks from politics and politicians, and vet so clear is his faith in this pending constifutional amendment that he has felt constrained to express it. And herein, after all, lies his greatest strength. Had President Johnson. with the passage of this amendment by Con gress, fellen in with it, how different would have been his position to-day from that which he occupies! What can Mr. Seward avail him now, or, looking to the future, upon whom has he to build, with the loss of John Van Buren? The case, we hold, is foreclosed against all competitors with the name of General Grant, as the champion of the amendment for 1868; for sure ly the man whose genius was equal to the great task of putting down the armed rebel States is the man to set them on their pins again, and upon the issues settled by the war.

Powers of Congress in the Case of a Vacance

in the Presidency. A copperhead journal endeavors to excite alarm by stating that in the event of the impeachment and removal of President Johnson we should be plunged into an exciting Presidential election during the present year to fill his unexpired term, and then into another the following year for the regular suc ceeding term. It argues that such a political excitement would seriously disturb the country and disarrange its business and finances. Now. there need be no excitement on that ground should Congress proceed so far as to remove the President; for the same lawmaking power-

that is Congress-which has provided for an election within a certain time after such removal, can repeal this act and make the term of the succeeding President of the United States, who would be the President of the Senate extend till the following regular quadrennial election. In that case there would be no election till 1868. Any way, we do not think there is cause for alarm. Making the constitutional amendment the platform of the conservative people of the republic for the final settlement of our political difficulties, with General Grant for the next President, will pour oil upon the troubled waters and squelch the Jacobin agita tors who are endeavoring, for their own ends, to keep the country disturbed and disorgan-

The Restern Question.

The Eastern question has at length assumed such proportions as entitle it not only to the attention but to the sympathy of the nations Day after day brings us fresh intelligence of the struggle, and each budget of news deepens the Impression that the toleration by the Greek Christians of their Turkish masters is no longer either reasonable or just, and can only be per petuated as a grievous wrong.

It is a question which is surrounded with erious difficulties. There is none the settle ment of which is so urgent, yet there is none which the great Powers of Europe so much tremble to touch. Rightly or wrongly, its settlement is supposed seriously to affect the balance of power, and to involve such a reconstruction of the map of Europe as shall perma

nently disarrange the present system. We do not say such suppositions are ground less. So large and so fair a portion of the European continent cannot change masters without begetting serious difficulties-difficulties which can only be solved by the arbitrament of the sword. Nor is it easy to see how, if the flames of war are kindled in the East, Europe will not be involved in one general conflagration. At the same time if a general war does take place it will be the result rather of mistaken views of the situation than of any necessity arising but of the situation itself. The rising of the Greek Christians against their Moslem rulers, which alone ought to be the occasion of this war, is not to be confounded with the marching of the Russians across the Turkish frontier, which was the occasion of the Crimean war. The occasion, in the one instance, was condemned by the universal sense of mankind, because it was an unwarranted attack on the part of the strong against the weak. The occasion, in this in stance, awakens universal sympathy because i is the struggle of the few against the many, of right against might, of justice against tyranny, oppression and wrong. In the event of the insurrection becoming general, which it is now likely to do, it may be difficult for the great Powers to refrain from active interference. There can be no doubt, however, that the die tates of sound policy demand that no such interference shall take place. It is a question between Greeks and Turks rather than between Christians and Moslems, and as such it should be fought out. This of course does not debar their coreligionists in any part of the world from giving to the Greeks their hearty and active sympathy. We do not think, however, that it will be either to their own advantage or to that of the Greeks if, in the present stage at least, the great Powers are other than sympathetic onlookers. Although such are our views of the case w

are by no means sanguine that interest in the struggle will be measured by mere sympathy. Active interference at an early day is now more than probable. If the telegram of yesterday prove to be correct, Garibaldi will but have found among the Cretana conpation without in any sense implicating his government. It is of much deeper significance that at a ball recently given at St. Petersburg in aid of the Cretans, the Czar and the members of the imperial Court were present. In a matter of this sort it is extremely difficult to forecast the future and not a little hazardous to attempt it. What Russia may do we shall not venture to say. One thing, however, is certain, that ardently as Russia may desire it, the great Western Powers will never tamely submit to see her marching her legions into the city of Constantine. Nor do we think it de sirable in the interests of Russia herself that her ambition should find gratification in that direction. She has enough, and more than enough, to do in consolidating the populations and developing the resources of her already vast domin In forming into one compact whole and in elevating the social characters of the vast horder in Europe and in Asia which recognize her authority, she has before her, independent of any movement toward the Mediterranean, a caree of sufficient brilliancy. Unless dragged into It by Russia, Prussia is little likely to interfere. Both England and France are wiser since the Crimean war. Interference on their part can only follow that of Russia. Austria. of all the Powers, has to gain most by an Eastward movement. She desires and she needs the mouths of the Danube. Unhappily, however, a prince of the House of Hohenzollern, the hospodar of the principality, stands in the way of her ambition. Interference, in fact, from any quarter will be perilous, and can scarcely fail to light up the flames of a European war. Much, however, can be done by active sympathy everywhere, nor do we violate the spirit of this article when we ask for such sympathy on the part of the American public for the struggling Greeks.

Our City Affairs in the Legislature.

There are indications that the several "rings' in the New York city government are making active preparations to defeat all measures of city reform that may be proposed at the present session of the Legislature. The Mayor. who fears that some of his privileges and perquisites may be interfered with, has his combination at the State capital to block the wheels of reform. The Councilmen have settled up their inkstand and revolver controversy in order to make common cause at Albany against all purifying legislation. The several Aldermanic "rings" merge themselves into one to fight the republican enemy. Tammany, although beaten in the last election, hopes for new bargains and combinations by which to regain her lost patronage, and is ready to pour her old campaigners into the lobby for the purpose of "saving the city." Every man who holds a place under any of the threatened departments forms himself into a committee of one to take into consideration the means by which he can best contrive to keep his official

head upon his shoulders. The old buyers and sellers of Senators and Assemblymen are offering their valuable services to the heads of the several city departments and professing to be able to make the defeat of all measures of city reform a certainty for a proper equivalent. The republican members of the Legislature, however, have a plain duty to perform, and since they have a large majority in both houses and hold possession of the Executive chamber, they will find it difficult to evade its faithful dis charge. They have been chosen as the advocates of a thorough revolution in the New York city government, and the people will accept of nothing less at their hands. The gentlemen recently elected and nominated as the heads of some of our most important municipal departments as opponents of the corrupt city "rings' are also pledged to help forward the work of reformation and to throw no obstacles in the way. The people are watching the proceedings of the Legislature with interest, and are determined to hold their representatives to a strict accountability this session.

Exciting Intelligence on the Mexican Question-The Conflict Between the Empire and

We learn from our Paris correspondent that despatch had been forwarded to General Castelnau by the Emperor Napoleon instructing him not to compel Maximilian to abdicate, and to bring back all the French troops that were not willing to remain. These orders simply formalize the understanding on which Maximilian has been acting and fully explain his course. His quarrels with Bazaine and Castelnau were simply pretexts to gain time to complete his negotiations with the Church party as well as his arrangements with Napoleon, the one being made contingent on the other. Now, the French Emperor fulfils his part of the understanding by modifying his agreement with us in regard to the return of the French troops. None, it appears, are to be compelled to come back who are willing to remain. This amounts virtually to an order that Maximilian is to be permitted to make up a foreign legion from the French expeditionary force. If the Church and the Mexican imperialists will only furnish him with the necessary tunds there is no doubt that he will be enabled to retain a large portion of it. But what is to be said of the good faith of the arrangement entered into with us? Coupled with the direction that Maximilian is not to be compelled to abdicate, it amounts to nothing more nor less than a reopening of all the difficulties which that arrangement was intended to terminate. It is of a piece, in short, with the diplomatic casuistry by which the Emperor was enabled to draw his chestnuts out of the fire in the Crimean and Italian wars, and by which he has made a pretended concession to European sentiment in the withdrawal of his troops from

As matters stand now there would appear to be no very near prospect of a clearance of the foreign element from the field of contention in Mexico. Supported by a strong mercenary force and the wealth of the Church, Maximilian is placed in a position to give great trouble to his republican opponents. Complying with the letter of his agreement with us, while he violates the spirit of it, it is certain that Napoleon will continue to give all the secret aid and encouragement that he can to the imperial cause. The repayment of the claims which Prance has against Mexico depends upon this course. She is fully satisfied that under no circumstances, no matter who may occupy the Presidential chair, will the republicans con-

sent to a settlement of them. But to ensure success for the republican cause in this changed condition of things, there of its leaders. They must remember that they have now to fight not a foreign but a quasi Mexican pretender to the throne. So long as Maximilian is supported by any portion of the population, the fact of his baving foreigners in his service will not alter his right to contend for the supreme power. It was the direct interference of Napoleon in the administration of public affairs that shocked the national sentiment in Mexico and created the major part of the Archduke's difficulties. Had he been satisfied to limit his support of the imperial cause to the course he is now pursuing there is no doubt but that to-day it would be in a much better position. Maximilian judged wisely when he said that he would appeal to the Mexicans themselves for a confirmation of his rights. If he could give the people a strong central government, it is probable that they would prefer it to the distracted and miserable condition in which they have been kept by the claims of so many rivals for the Presidency. The expulsion of Maximilian would in no way have improved this state of things. There are three candidates ready to contest the supreme power, and they are all prepared to bring into the field more or less for midable elements of support. There is, first, Juarez, with something of an army, and who is otherwise strengthening himself by the sale of Mexican territory and rallroad rights. Secondly, there is Santa Anna, who has been raising, or trying to raise, a million dollars on his property to sustain him in the contest; and, lastly, there is Ortega, who is said to be backed by New York canitalists. All these only waited for the departure of the French to commence a furious onslaught on each other. It must be plain to every one that as long as they are actuated by such a spirit they can do but little against Maximilian. He has union and concentration on his side, and they give him additional strength by their divisions.

The great difficulty with the Mexicans, as it has been with us, has been the increase of sectional dislikes and hatreds. Under the Spanish rule for a century and a half or more they enjoyed a strong government. In imitating our institutions and creating so many State jurisdictions they forgot to note the modifications which from the period of the foundation of the republic down to the present time have taken place in them and which now render us one of the most united and powerful governments in the world. The new developments in regard to Maximilian's position and intentions will, we trust, bring them to something like a serious consideration of the difficulties that lie before them. Without union and a sacrifice of individual pretensions they can do nothing towards freeing Mexico from foreign influences. A true patriot will always be ready to abandon his personal interests to promote the general good. When the liberal leaders in Mexico begin to exhibit an appreciation of this truth we shall begin to have hope in them. As it is, so far as aid from this

government is concerned, they must not look for it. They have their destinies in their own hands, and as they shape them they must abide by them.

Impeachment of the President-Precedents is

There is great confusion in the public mind as to whether the functions of the President would surcease immediately upon his impeachment. These functions cannot cease at that point, for this would anticipate the only sentence within the constitutional power of the Senate to inflict-to wit, removal from office, which cannot precede trial and conviction. But it is said that they may surcease—that is, they may be temporarily suspended, to be fully re-stored in the event of acquittal, or wholly withdrawn in the event of conviction. This, at least, may be held requisite in order to prevent the complications, not to say the collisions, that might be inevitable were the President to retain his entire authority, including that which he possesses as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and exert it to the utmost in opposition to the authority of Congress. It is thought by some that to avoid any difficulty of this kind Congress will deem itself competent to pass, if necessary, a special act temporarily suspending the func-tions of the President. However this may be, there is little doubt that if the facts brought to light by the impeachment investigation, which is now slowly progressing at Washington, prove to be overwhelming, Congress will not resitate to do whatever can constitutionally be done to remove every obstacle which may possibly stand in the way of the trial.

Naturally enough great interest is telt in any precedents which may bear upon this extraordinary case. American history furnishes but few precedents that throw any light whatever upon it. The impeachment and trial of Judge Samuel Chase, of Maryland, ended in his acquittal and did not prevent him from exerof the trial. His trial commenced on January 2, 1805, and he was acquitted on March 1 in the same year. According to 2 Cranch's Reports, containing judgments in 1804 and 1805, Judge Chase was absent from a few of the sessions of the February term, 1805, and at one of them, in the case of the United States vs. Fisher, Mr. Harper, one of the counsel, apologized for closing his argument, being engaged "in an impeachment then pending before the United States"-the impeachment of Chase. But on February 6, 1805, when the case of Reily vs. Lamar was argued, Judge Chase was sitting on the bench and put questions to counsel. He was also one of the court present at the sessions during the same February term, when the case of the United States vs. Moore was argued, as well as when it was decided, on March 2, the day after his acquittal. Judge Peck also canwithstanding his impeachment. But in the case of Hon. William Blount, of Tennessee, United States Senator, the Senate first ordered that he should be impeached, then that he should be "sequestered from his seat," and, thirdly, that he should be expelled. His hasty expulsion, however, brought the whole case to a conclusion; for it placed him at once beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate.

English history offers, of course, many more cases of impeachment than our own. But these precedents illustrate less the point under resent consideration than the fact recorded by Montesquieu and Blackstone and the other minent writers on the subject, that the abuse of high offices of trust is the most proper and the most usual ground for impeachment. Thus the Duke of Suffolk was impeached for neglect of duty as an ambassador; the Earl of Bristol, Spain, whose king had affronted the English nation; Michael de la Pole, because he had acted contrary to his duty as Chancellor; the Duke of Buckingham, for having a plurality of offices, and Lord Bacon, whom Pope described as "the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind," for bribery in the office of Lord Chancellor; Lord Finch, for unlawful methods of enlarging the forest in his office of Assistant to the Justices in Eyre, and the Earl of Oxford, for selling goods to his own use, captured by him as Admiral, without accounting for a tenth due to others. In all these cases abuse of high offices of trust was the ground for impeachment. The same charge was preferred in the impeachment of Lord Viscount Melville, who was finally acquitted. In his case the motion for impeachment was immediately followed by a petition to the King that his name might be erased from the Privy Council, and this he forestalled only by resignation previous to his impeachment and trial.

We presume that the trials of Charles L and of Louis XVI. are altogether too exceptional to be cited in this connection. They belong peculiarly to times more revolutionary than

REPORTED RETURN OF UNITED STATES SECURI-TIES FROM EUROPE.-It is Intimated in Washington that advices have been received from Europe to the effect that there will be a large amount of United States securities returned to this country and that the proposed impeachment of the President has weakened confidence in those securitles. We do not believe this will occur. Capitalists in Europe appreciate our securities too much for that, and they are now sufficiently enlightened about our political affairs to see that this is a mere party and temporary movement which will soon subside. Impeachment or no impeachment, the strength of the government and the resources of the country are so great that there need not be the least apprepension as to the credit of the United States.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.

The Union members of the Legislature held a caucua to-night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, to be voted for to-morrow. Hon, Wm. H. Randall will be complimented by the Union vetes on the first ballot; after that John A. Prall, of Bourbon, will be put in memination as the regular nomines. James Speed was nominated, but was withdrawn, as was also Cassius M. Clay. Caucuses will be held to-night by all parties until the election is held. The meeting to-night was held with closed doors, and a piedge of secresy was exacted from all present. Their strength to-night was forty-four. General Rousseau was not a candidate before the caucus.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES

New Orizans, Jan. 14, 1867.

Movements are on foot here to ask Congress for an endorsement of \$7,000,000 to repair the Mississippi layers. In case Congress declines, efforts will be made to establish a Credit Mobiliar of \$30,000,000, with a view of developing the resources of the State.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SUNNY SOUTH.

The fine steamer Sunny South, with 1,045 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the Alsbama river, below, Selma, on Friday night. The loss on the vessel and osrgo is estimated at \$2.75,000